The Pittsburgh Gazette.

Volume IX. SATURDAY, October 10, 1795. Number

N EVENING SCHOOL *will be opened* by the *subscriber on the 5th instant. Hours* attendance *from six to nine. Tuition 12/6* quarter; *per month 5s.*

JOHN HARGY.

Pittsburgh, October 2, 1795.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

my house at Bower-Hill, on Chartiers creek, which was attacked, plundered & set by the rioters on Thursday evening 17th of July, 1794, were 4611 dollars 60 cents, funded debt of the United ates, in my own name, in two certificates, No. 775 for 3631 dollars 21 cents, 6 per cts, and No. 603 for 980 dollars 43 cents his is to caution the public, least they may offered for sale with forged powers or nveyance; interest is stopped at the bank, d every legal measure taken to prevent imsition. If they have fallen into the hands an honest man, he can return them to me Pittsburgh.

JOHN NEVILL.

October 2, 1795.

SAMUEL CREIGH

AS just received from Philadelphia, and is now opening at his store next door to ilson's ferry, a General Assortment of ERCHANDIZE, suitable to the season, which will sell on reasonable terms for cash or untry produce.

N. B. He requests all those indebted to partnership of ALEXANDER & CREIGH, come and settle off their accounts.

Pittsburgh, September 26, 1795.

STOP THIEF!

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

TOLEN, on the night of the 14th instant, out of the subscriber's pasture, in Frede- county, near Frederick-town, Mary- d; *a dark bay MARE*, three-quarters ded, about seven years old, fifteen or een hands high, not branded or docked, mp on one of her hind feet above the on which no hair grows, occasioned by a natural trotter.—Whoever secures THIEF and MARE, so that the Thief brought to justice, and the subscriber re- e his Mare, shall be entitled to the above WARD, or one half thereof for the Mare

JOHN RAMSBERGH.

Frederick-town, August 19, 1795.

ifteen Dollars Reward.

TRAYED or stolen on the 8th of y last, out of the inclosure of the scriber, living near the Dutch et-house, in German township, Fay- e county, a bright bay HORSE, 15 nds high, well made, 9 yeears old, nded on the near shoulder with C. on the buttock H. when he trots swings his tail from one side to the er, is much marked with the sad- thin neck, large head, a star in forehead, his mane out. Whoe- r delivers said horse to the subscri- shall receive the above reward and sonable charges.

JOHN STOUGH.

September 15, 1795.

ame to the plantation of the scriber on Thursday the 10th inst. lack Mare, about 14 years old and ut 14 hands high, has had the fis- , blind of the right eye, no brand ceivable, shod round. The owner efired to come prove property, pay rges, and take hea away.

DANIEL SWINEY.

ept. 12, 1795.

AND FOR SALE.

TRACT of LAND of about Three Thousand Acres, late the property of eral Washington, lying on Miller's Run, Washington county, Pennsylvania, of an llent quality, rich, level, well timbered well watered, with a suitable proportion eadow Ground, will be sold by the sub- er, living in the town of Washington. are thirteen Farms cleared and culti- on the Land; and to accommodate chasers it will be divided into small tracts. he subscriber will also sell some Lands hio county, Virginia.

MATTHEW RITCHIE.

Washington, August 26th, 1795. 3m

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN *out of the pasture of the subscriber living at West-Liberty, Ohio county, on the night of the 25th of August last, a likely HORSE rising 5 years old, near 15 hands high, a dark Bay, with a star in his forehead, a long switch tail, a natural trotter Whoever apprehends and secures said horse and thief shall have the above reward if the thief be prosecuted to conviction, or Four Dollars for the horse only, with reasonable expences if brought home, paid by*

Sept. 2, 1795. JAMES HUGHS.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber living on Robinson's run, near Squire Ewing's mill, on the 13th of August last, a brown and white spotted COW, about 10 or 11 years old. The owner *is* requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. WILLIAM ALGEO.

Allegheny county, Sept. 10, 1795.

RANDOLPH ACADEMY

THE *Trustees of the Randolph Academy notify the public, that they have erected in the town of Clarksburgh, Harrison county, Virginia, a commodious building, in order to carry into effect the laudable design of the institution, and accordingly have employed, as a Tutor in the said Academy, the Revd. George Towers, lately from England, a gentleman of undoubted character and abilities, who has engaged to teach the Latin and Greek Languages, the English grammatically, Arithmetic and Geography — The price of tuition will be for the Latin and Greek, sixteen dollars; for Geography, six dollars; for Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, five dollars, per annum, to be paid quarterly.— Genteel boarding can be had in the town or neighbourhood, on reasonable terms.*

It may be necessary to add, that the situation is pleasant, and exceedingly healthful.

By order of the Board,

JOHN HAYMOND, C. R. A.

July 28, 1795. 6w.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

MADE *his escape from the sub-sheriff of Westmoreland county, in the town of Greensburgh, on Saturday the 29th instant, a certain JOHN KAIN, who was taken by virtue of a warrant from Alexander Addison, Esq; on suspicion of having been of a party that fired at and wounded some Indians on the Allegheny river in the county of Allegheny. Any person or persons delivering the said John Kain in the jail of Westmoreland county shall have the above reward paid by*

JOHN BRANDON, Sheriff.

August 21, 1795.

Came to the plantation of *the subscriber living in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, on the 5th inst. a dark bay Mare, about 7 or 8 years old, nearly 14 hands high, trots and canters, low carriage, no brands nor saddle marks, hind feet white, a blaze in her face, old shoes on her fore feet. The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.*

THOMAS LAPSLEY.

September 10, 1795.

NOTICE.

IF *JOSHUA SEDGICK, son of John Sedgick, late of the Borough of Carlisle, deceased, applies to the administrators of his father's estate in Carlisle, he will be informed of something to his advantage. The said Joshua formerly lived near Hagerstown, Maryland, and removed from thence to Washington county, Pennsylvania.*

Carlisle, August 24, 1795.

THE *subscriber has for Sale a TRACT of LAND, containing 250 acres, situate in Franklin township, Westmoreland county, on the head waters of Turtle and Puckety creeks, 7 miles from the Allegheny river, 17 from Pittsburgh, and 14 from Greensburgh; there is a small improvement on the land, and it lays in a good settlement convenient to several grist and saw mills. An indisputable title will be given, and credit for a part of the purchase money if required. Any person inclining to purchase may see the land and know the terms by applying to Michael Rough, Esq. adjoining the premises, or the subscriber near Jacob's creek.*

Sept. 1, 1795. PHILIP STUDIBAKER.

TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED *away from Craig's ferry opposite Pittsburgh, on Saturday last the 5th inst. a black HORSE, stout made, about 10 years old, has a remarkable small star in his forehead, branded on the shoulder* S. A. *paces and trots, short docked. Whoever takes up said horse and delivers him at Craig's ferry shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges.*

Sept. 10, 1795. MICHAEL REARDON

Translated for the Gazette of the United States.

PLAN

Of a Constitution for the French Republic

Presented by the Committee of Eleven, in the Sitting of the 5 Messidor, year 3d.

(Concluded from our last.)

CHAPTER XI.

Exterior Relations.

Art. 1. THE French Republic does not take arms but to maintain its liberty, preservation of its territory, the defence of its allies.

2. War cannot be declared but by a decree of the legislative body, on the formal and necessary proposition of the executive directory.

3. The two legislative concur, in the ordinary forms, in the decree by which war is declared.

4. In case of hostilities impending or commenced, of threats or preparations for war against the French republic, the executive directory is bound to employ, for the defence of the state the means at its disposition, under charge of informing the legislative body without delay.

These may also point out in that case, the augmentation of force, and the new legislative arrangements which circumstances shall require.

5. The directory alone may provide for political relation abroad, conduct negociations, dispose of the forces by land and sea, as they shall judge expedient; and govern its direction in case of war.

6. It is authorised to make preliminary stipulations, as armistices, neutralization; it may also make secret conventions.

7. It belongs to the executive power to conclude, and to sign, or cause to be signed, with foreign powers, all treaties of peace, of alliance, of truce, of neutrality of commerce, and other agreements necessary for the good of the state. These treaties and agreements shall be negociated in the name of the French republic by the diplomatic agents, appointed by the executive directory, and charged with its instructions.

8. In case where a treaty covers secret articles, the arrangement of these articles cannot effect the public articles.

9. Treaties are not binding till after having been examined and ratified by the legislative body; nevertheless secret conditions receive a provisional execution the moment they are concluded by the executive directory

10. Neither of the legislative councils deliberate on war, or peace but in general committee.

11. Foreigners, established or not in France succeed their parents, foreigners, or French; they may contract, acquire and receive estates situated in France, and there dispose of the same as all French citizens, by all methods authorised by laws.

CHAPTER XII.

Revision of the Constitution.

Art. 1. When experience shall point out the inconvenience of any articles of the constitution, the council of ancients then propose the revision.

2. The proposition of the council of ancients in this case is submitted to the ratification of the council of five hundred.

3. When in the space of six successive years, the propositions of the council of ancients ratified by the council of five hundred has been made at three epochs two years different from each other at least, an assembly of revision is convoked.

4. This assembly is formed of two members from each department, all elected in the same manner as the members of the legislative body, and meeting under the same conditions as those for the council of ancients.

5. The council of ancients designate for the meeting of the assembly of revision, a place distant twenty myrameters (about 50 leagues) at least from the seat of the legislative body.

6. The assembly of revision has the right to change the place of its residence, observing the distance prescribed by the preceding article.

7. The assembly of revision cannot exercise any legislative or governmental function —they confine themselves to the revision of the constitutional laws.

8. All the authorities continue to exercise their functions till the changes proposed by the assembly of revision, have been accepted by the people, and until the new authorities have been put in activity.

9. The members of the assembly of revision deliberate in common.

10. Those citizens who are members the legislative body at the time of convo the assembly of revision, cannot be el members of that assembly.

11. The assembly of revision addresse mediately to the primary assemblies the of reform which they have agreed upon.

They dissolve as soon as their plan been thus addressed.

12. The members of the assembly of sion cannot be questioned, accused nor ed at any time, for what they have sa written in the exercise of their functions

CHAPTER LAST.

General Arrangements.

Art. 1. There does not exist among citizens any superiority other than public functionaries, and relative to ercise of their functions.

2. The law recognizes no religious nor any other engagement contrary to natural rights of man.

3. No one can be hindered from speal writing, printing and publishing his thou on a legal responsibility.

4. No one can be hindered from exerc that religious worship which he has ch nor be compelled to contribute to the port of that which he does not adopt.

5. There is neither privilege, freedom emption or limitation to the liberty of merce, and the exercise of industry and arts of every description.

Every prohibitory law of this kind, circumstances render it necessary, is ess ally provisional and cannot exist for than a year, unless formally renewed.

6. The citizens have the liberty to a ble peaceably and without arms the under the superintendance of the police cannot form corporations, nor associa contrary to public order.

7. No assembly of citizens can form into a popular society.

No particular society can occupy itse political questions, nor correspond with other; nor affiliate itself—nor hold p sittings, nor compose small societies as sistants distinguished one from another, impose conditions of admission, nor eli lity; nor arrogate the rights of exclu nor cause their members to wear any e nal sign of their association.

8. The citizens cannot exercise their tical rights but in the primary assemblies communes.

9. All the citizens are free to addre the public authorities their petitions, they ought to be individuals—no associa may present one collectively, except co tuted authorities, and solemnly for its o connected with its institution.

10. The constitution guarantees invio lity of property; or a just indemnifica where the public necessity legally state quires that it should sacrificed.

11. No one can wear an external ma distinguish him from the other citizens, which recals his former functions or ser rendered.

12. The members of the legislative and all the public functionaries, carry i exercise of their functions the sign of authority with which they are vested law will determine the form of it.

13. No citizen can renounce, in who in part the indemnity or compensatio which he is entitled by law, on accou his public function.

14. No power instituted by the consti on, has the right to change it altogether in part except the reforms which shoul made by way of revision conformable to rules of chapter 12.

15. The French people consigns the sent constitution to the fidelity of the leg tive body, the executive directory, the ministrators and the judges, to the vigil of fathers of families, to wives, to moth to the affection of young citizens, to the rage of all Frenchmen.

16. The French people should consta bear in mind, that on the wisdom of choice, will principally depend the dura the preservation, and the prosperity o republic.

DONE, in the Committee of Eleven the Messidor, 3d year of the Republic.

(Signed)

P. C. L. Baudin, (des Ardennes
T. Berlier,
Bolfly.
J. A. Creuse-la-Touche,
Daunou,
Durand Maillane,
Lanjuinais,
Le Sage, (d'Eure et Loir)
J. B. Louvet, (du Loiret)
L. M. Revelliere Lepeaux,
A. C. Thibaudeau.

POETRY.

SPECIFICATION, OF THE 4th VERSE, 5th CHAP. of MATTHEW.

"Blessed are they that mourn; for they shall be comforted."

BLESS'D is the heart, o'ercome with woe,
That mourns some inward grief;
Shortly bounteous heav'n will shew
Some prospect of relief.

Then far away each grief shall chace,—
Dispel corroding care,
And gentle peace illume that face,
Where late was seen despair.

NEW-YORK, *September* 12, 1795. A. D.

ANECDOTES.

In the war in Flanders, when the Earl of Stair was commander in chief of the British troops, after a severe battle, which lasted from morning till evening, and terminated much to his favour, a veteran soldier, excessively fatigued, was resting on his arms, and looking very grave; Lord Stair coming by, asked him why he looked so dull? "Dull your honour, I am not dull; I am only thinking what a d——d hard day's work I have done for a groat."

DANIEL BURGESS, of whimsical memory, never preached without an hour-glass, and he frequently *saw it out* three times during one sermon. In a discourse which he once delivered at the Conventicle in Russel-court, against drunkenness, some of his hearers began to yawn at the end of the second glass; but Daniel was not to be silenced by a yawn, he turned his time-keeper, and altering the tone of his voice, desired they would be patient a while longer, for he had much more to say upon the sin of drunkenness; "Therefore," added he, "my brethren, we will have another glass, *and then.*"

From a Late London Paper.

A FEW Sundays ago, a clergyman preaching in the neighbourhood of Wapping, observed that most part of his audience were in a seafaring way, very naturally embellished his discourse with several nautical tropes & figures. Among other things, he advised them to be ever on *the watch, so that on whatever tack the Devil should bear down upon them, he might be cripled in action.* "Aye, aye, sir," cried a jolly son of Neptune—"but let me tell you, that will depend upon your keeping the *weather-gage of him.*"

THOSE persons who have subscribed for the building of an ACADEMY in this town, and who have not paid the same, are notified to make payment to the subscriber in two weeks from this date, which will prevent the disagreeable necessity of putting the subscription paper into the hands of a magistrate to collect what may be due thereon. By order of the Trustees of the Pittsburgh Academy:

JOHN SCULL, Treasurer.

Pittsburgh, September, 15 1795.

Wanted, as an Apprentice to the Hatting Business, a Lad between 13 and 14 years of age. Enquire of CHRISTOPHER BURLINGGAME, at Mansfield.

August 15, 1795.

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED away from the subscriber living on mill creek, about three miles from Georgetown, a black Mare, and colt one year old. The Mare is about 14 years old, 14 hands and an inch high, branded on the near shoulder and buttock X, had on a small bell and rag with a leather collar, but no hobble, trots and paces, a little cat footed. The colt is a bright bay, has a star and snip, one glass eye, a natural trotter. Whoever takes up the above described Mare and Colt and secures them so that I may get them again shall have the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by

ANDREW POE.

Four Dollars Reward,

RUNAWAY *from the subscriber, living in Chambersburgh, Franklin county, on the 4th of July last, a Negro Man named MASS, middle size, about 30 years old, had on a* [illegible] *broad cloth coat, brown silk jacket, striped linen overalls, a fine shirt, ruffled, a good hat, has a large scar on his head, and wants the end of one of his feet. Whoever secures the Negro so that his master may get him again shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges if brought home.*

JOHN KERR.

Chambersburgh, August 12, 1795.

THE subscriber having understood that a certain John Hogg, son of James Hogg, formerly of Dartry, in the county of Leitrim, Ireland, lived in or near fort Pitt, he therefore, as nephew to the above-mentioned John Hogg, request his address may be forwarded to General JOHN GIBSON, in Pittsburgh, who will give the subscriber information of the same.

THOMAS HERON.

July 20. 1795.

CAME into the inclosure of the subscriber about three weeks ago a black Mare about 7 years old, 14 hands high, no brand, two white feet, she had with her a two year old colt, a bright bay. The owner or owners are desired to come prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

JOHN BARKMAN.

Fayette county, German township, August 10, 1795.

Eight Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the head waters of Deer creek, on the 12th inst. a dark roan HORSE, 14 hands and an half high, rising 7 years old, had the fistula last winter, and the marks are visible, had on a pair of iron fetters when he went away.—Whoever secures said Horse, so that the owner may get him again, and Thief if stolen, shall receive the above reward, or Four Dollars for the Horse, if brought home, & reasonable charges, paid by ALEXANDER LOGAN.

West side of Allegheny river, Aug. 24. 1795.

ATTENTION.

WHEREAS sundry evil disposed persons, desirous of taking the advantage of others, 600 miles absent, and of infant orphans, have ungenerously and unwarrantably proceeded to survey and take possession of a number of surveys of land, long ago patented in the name of Benjamin Johnston, jun. (which now belongs to the heirs of Benjamin Johnston, the elder, deceased) in the county of Ohio, in the state of Virginia. I do therefore, on behalf of myself, the said Benjamin, jun. and the other heirs of Benjamin Johnston, the elder, hereby forwarn all and every person or persons from going into the possession of any of the said lands, or trespassing thereon in any manner whatsoever, as I shall assuredly endeavor to bring every such delinquent to a due sense of justice.

Mr. Peter Peterson, of Ohio county, will on my behalf, and the other heirs of Benjamin, attend and remove every trespasser who may inadvertently or designedly have taken possession of any or said lands. I shall attend for the space of four months next summer, in Ohio county, in order to settle any disputes which may arise on any of said lands, to make deeds of conveyance where the said Benjamin may have sold by himself or his agent, and shall expect that the payments for the same will then be in readiness.

WILLIAM JOHNSTON.

July 28, 1795.

On the OHIO,

FORTY MILES BELOW PITTSBURGH,

THE *subscriber has for sale, Butter, Cheese, Bacon, Flour, Whiskey, &c. at the lowest prices. Corn at 2s6 per bushel, Chopped Rye at 3s6, Oats at 2s3, and Bran at 7d. Ship Stuff at 5s. per hundred pounds.*

Those emigrating down the river may depend on being supplied with the necessary Stores, by calling at his Ware-House on the Bank.

JOHN BEVER.

George Town, 12th May. 1795 6m.

THE *subscriber respectfully solicits the votes of the Electors of Westmoreland County for the Office of* SHERIFF, *at the next annual Election, and assures them, that if he succeeds he will use his best endeavors to deserve their confidence.*

ROBERT ORR.

July 7, 1795.

Edmund Milne & Co.

No. 84, Arch-street, corner of Third-street, PHILADELPHIA.

RESPECTFULLY *inform their friends and the public, that they have just opened for Sale, at their* wholesale *and* retail *Store, a large and general assortment of Ladies, Misses and Childrens variegated, morocco, silk, kidskin, stuff and leather* SHOES, SLIPPERS *and* SANDALS, *of every colour, size and pattern; together with boots, bootees, Gentlemens neatest spring-heeled, patent and other shoes, morocco and leather slippers, mens and boys neat and coarse shoes, and childrens shoes of every colour and size: where storekeepers and others may be supplied with the above on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms, and the smallest favor shall be acknowledged and thankfully received.*

May 1, 1795.

WILL BE SOLD,

AT Public Vendue, on the premises, on the 15th day of October next; the following tracts of Land, part of the estate of Philip Tanner, deceased, viz.

Two Tracts situate in Rostraver township, Westmoreland county, one mile from Youghiogeny river, and 3 miles from Castner's ferry on the Monongahela, adjoining lands of John Wright, Esq. John Power, and others. One of said tracts contains 321 acres, first rate land, 80 of which are cleared & 7in good meadow; the fences are all in good repair. There are several cabins on said tract, which is well watered by never failing springs.

The other tract contains 160 acres, 12 of which are cleared and in good fence, the whole of it good arable land.

On the 20th of the same month will be sold one other tract in Fayette county, situate on Dunlap's creek, 6 miles above Redstone Old Fort, and adjoining lands of Ebenezer Finley, Nathaniel Breadon, Esq. and others. It contains 338 acres, about 80 of which are cleared, and 15 made into good meadow, and more may be made.—There are several cabins on said land, and an orchard of apple and other fruit trees planted; the whole of the clear land in good fence. The two first tracts may be viewed previous to the day of sale by applying to J. Wright adjoining the premises, and the tract on Dunlaps creek, by applying to John Moore, on the premises. Indisputable titles will be given for all the tracts. Conditions will be made known the days of sale, by

JOSEPH TANNER, }
JOHN WRIGHT, } Executors.

August 10. 1795.

To the FREE and INDEPENDENT ELECTORS of the COUNTY of ALLEGHENY.

BEING encouraged by a number of respectable characters, the subscriber offers himself a Candidate for the SHERIFF'S OFFICE. He therefore respectfully solicits the votes of the electors of Allegheny county at the next annual Election, and assures them, (should he succeed) he will use his best endeavors to deserve their confidence; and is the public's humble servant,

JOHN M'MASTERS.

Pittsburgh, July 23, 1795.

HEMP, wanted.

A generous price will be given for good clean HEMP, by Col. JOHN IRWIN, Second Street, near Redoubt alley.

Pittsburgh, June 18, 1795.

N. B. Ropes of all kinds made and sold as above.

Wanted, as Apprentices, two active boys.

No. 179, Market-street,

BEGS leave by this means to inform his friends and customers and Traders in the counties of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Virginia, that he has good [illegible] from England, in all the present fashionable assortment of HARDWARE, CUTLERY, SADLERY, equal to any [illegible] Philadelphia, and which he is determined to sell on very moderate terms.

He has just received in the Dry Goods line,

1200 pieces of printed calicoes
150 pieces of assorted chintzes
150 pieces of assorted cottons
100 pair of rose blankets
60 pieces striped nankeens
6 boxes of white Dutch linens

ALSO,

70 boxes assorted tin
4 cases of shot guns, rifles
250 mill saws
150 cross cut ditto.

August 1, 1795.

WELLS & MO[illegible]

Have a general Assortment of

HARD-WA[illegible]

Which they will sell WHOLESALE *on reasonable terms at their Store in Market-street, Philadelphia, No. 135.*

Consisting of the following ARTICLES:

ANVILS *with horns and holes*
Ditto without do. do.
Bick irons
Bright standing vizes
Black do. do.
Small hand do.
Bench do.
Files 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, inches, coarse and fine, assorted
Rasps of different kind
Carpenters' hammers, hatchets, broadaxes adzes and rules
Shoemakers hammers, pincers & knives
Awl blades,
Shoe tacks
Socket and firmer chissels from 1-8 to 2 1-2 inches
Gouges ditto
Single, double & tooth plain irons from 1 1-2 to 3 1-2 inches
Compasses, brass and iron
Masons' bricklayers' & plaisterers trowels
Nails 3d. 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. 20d
Brads, sprigs & tacks
Glue
Screw and barrel augers
Spike & nail gimblets
Spoke shaves
Hand, panuel, tennon, dove-tail, sash, compass, cross-cut and mill saws
Saw setts
Iron squares
Pincers assorted
Coopers adzes, howels, axes & jointers
Tanners' currriers' & skinners' knives
Hinges, brass & iron of all kinds
Stock locks of all sizes
Thumb latches
Locks for parlours, closets, desks, drawers, chests, boxes, clocks, bags, &c.
Square do. with rings & knobs
Bolts, flat, round & crooked, brass and iron
Screw plates
Nut crackers
Turn screws
Shovels and spades
Coffee mills
Mouse & rat traps
Iron chains
Cart & waggon boxes
German scythes
Straw knives
Frying pans
Iron pots & kettles
Iron and patent tea kettles
Brass cocks assorted
Gridirons
Chaffing dishes
Fire dogs
Tongs & [illegible] brass & [illegible]
Brass & [illegible] hooks
Bellows
Butchers' cleavers steels
Candlesticks, [illegible] iron and brass
Snuffers, [illegible] japanned, [illegible] white metal
Knitting pins [illegible] and steel
Sheep shears
Taylors' do.
Large & small Razors
Snuff & tobacco [illegible] an extensive & beautiful assortment
Cork screws large & small
Iron, brass and pulleys
Scale beams, large & small
Do. with brass [illegible]
Steelyards
Bed castors and [illegible]
Brass nails
Drawer handles
Desk and drawer [illegible] niture in sets
Screw knobs and rings
Curtain ditto
Escutchions
Cloak pins and hooks
Tea table locks
Scisso-screws
Bell cranks
Knives and forks
Pen knives and all other kinds of knives
Curry combs
Staples and plates
Saddlers' tacks
Ditto pincers
Bridle bits plated and common
Mens and womens stirrups ditto
Girth and [illegible] web
Powder tryers
Spurs, plated and silvered
Bed screws
Wood do. of all sorts
Shoe and knee buckles
A large assortment of bench & other planes
Pewter spoons
Gun locks
Chest handles
Window glass in [illegible] and half boxes
A large assortment of buckles and tips, [illegible] wired and sadlers
Do do. of buckles, bits and tips, plated, in setts
Patent metal [illegible] with covers
Japanned, plain and flowered quart and pint mugs
Do. do. tea canisters
Leathern pocket [illegible]
Watch chains, [illegible] keys, steel and [illegible]

Besides a variety of other Articles

August 22, 1795.

PITTSBURGH: Printed by JOHN SCULL, in Front Street, next door to the Corner of Market Street; where Subscriptions at Fifteen Shillings per Annum, Advertisements, Articles of Intelligence, &c. are thankfully received.

...nifies a compliance with the wishes of ...ple. Jay as soon as intelligence from New-York will warrant his doing it. At present the progress of the disease is too alarming to suffer a doubt to remain of its dangerous nature; and the desertion of New-York is a corroborating proof of its malignancy. The New-Yorkers in the beginning of this month blamed us much for our precipitancy; the present state of the disorder fully exonerates us from the charge.

Pittsburgh, October 10.

Tuesday next is the day appointed by law for holding the annual general ELECTION throughout this Commonwealth. It is the duty of every man to come forward on that day, and exercise with impartiality and without prejudice, one of the most important privileges of a free and independent citizen of the American Republic.

On Friday last the following melancholy accident happened in Washington county:—The Rev. Mr. Henderson, many years the pastor of a large congregation in that county, she was standing by his son who was falling a bee tree in a wood adjoining his house, the tree fell in a different direction from that was expected, and a limb of it striking Mr. Henderson, put a period to his mortal existence.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION
FOR THE
PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

TWO DOLLARS per annum—one-half paid at the time of subscribing—To those to whose papers are sent by post, HALF a DOLLAR in addition will be required.—ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square inserted three times for One Dollar, and every time after one sixth of a Dollar—those exceeding a square inserted in proportion.

The Printer has established publishers from Pittsburgh to Elizabethtown, the Forks of Yough, Uniontown, Brownsville, Morgantown, Fredericktown, the settlements on Buffaly creek and Ten Mile, M'Farlane's Bottom, on the Monongahela, &c. Those who incline to become subscribers, shall have their papers delivered punctually.

Payments made to either of the publishers of subscriptions or advertisements, is binding on the Printer.

Plain, Grey and Elastic

Hat Coatings, fine Cassimers, and the greatest variety of handsome Prints, for Sale by

WILLIAM CHRISTY.

Pittsburgh, October 9, 1795.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the pasture of John M'Kee, at M'Kee's town, on Tuesday night the 29th of September, a light bay HORSE, with a black mane and tail, about 14 hands high, a natural trotter. Whoever takes up said Horse, and secures the Thief, so that he be brought to justice, shall receive the above reward, or Ten Dollars for the Horse only.

ANDREW CALDWELL.

October 7, 1795.

N. B. If the Horse is found in my absence at M'Kee's town, Mr. John Reed, of said town will receive him.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Allegheny county, Pine township, about the 10th of May last, a dark brown HORSE, 14 hands and an half high, a natural pacer, about 15 years old, a small star in his forehead. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

ANDREW PENTON.

October 6, 1795.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, living in Fayette township, Fayette county, near the Broad Ford in Youghiogeny, on the night of the 22d inst. a dark brown Mare, about 14 hands and an half high, 4 years this spring, some white spots on her back, used to be accustomed to the saddle, no brand perceivable. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOSEPH HUTTON.

April 22, 1795.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Fayette county, Wharton township, the 11th of May last, a dark brown HORSE 14 hands and an half high, a natural pacer, about 15 years old, a small star in his forehead. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN ANDERSON.

September 30, 1795.

Twenty Dollars Reward

STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber living in the Forks of Youghiogeny, in the night of the 2d inst. a bright bay HORSE, 7 or 8 years old, about 15 hands high, trots and canters a little in his forehand, and kind of the poll evil. Whoever secures said Horse and brings him that the owner may get the Horse, and the thief brought to justice, shall have the above reward, or Ten Dollars for the Horse only, and reasonable charges if brought home.

SAMUEL WILSON.

Westmoreland County, Sept. 25, 1795.

THOSE who have enrolled themselves in the Troop of Horse of the county of Allegheny, will meet at the Bullock Pens, in Pitt township, on Tuesday the 20th instant, at 12 o'clock—As a number of gentlemen, acquainted with service, have signified their wish to join the Troop, it is the situation of the officers to desire, during their present commissions, that a new election may take place—The members, as well as all who may be desirous of joining, are requested to attend punctually at their attendance.

FREDERICK DENNY, Captain.

October 8, 1795.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WILL be sold by Public Vendue on Monday the 2d of November next, at the late dwelling house of Conrad Winsiddle deceased, about two miles from the town of Pittsburgh, on the Allegheny river, 18 head Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, a quantity of Hay, Farming utensils, Farmers tools, together with a quantity of Bark, Household furniture, a Negro Man, a fine one for life, understands tanning, also a Negro Woman and Child, the woman a slave for life. Nine months credit will be given on giving bond with approved security. Attendance will be given by

ELIZABETH WINSIDDLE, Executrix
JACOB NIGLEY, Executor.

October 6, 1795.

FOR SALE.

THE Plantation on which Conrad Winsiddle, deceased, lived, situate about two miles from Pittsburgh, on the Allegheny river; it contains 113 acres and allowance; there is on the premises a good dwelling house, a tan yard in good repair, an orchard of 200 trees, and sundry other improvements. For terms apply to

ELIZABETH WINSIDDLE, Executrix
JACOB NIGLEY, Executor.

October 6, 1795.

N. B. All persons having accounts with Conrad Winsiddle, deceased, are desired to bring them forward for settlement before the 1st of January next, to the subscribers.—Cash and Hides will be taken in exchange for leather.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from Elizabeth Town, Middlesex county, New-Jersey, an indented servant boy named John Allen, about seventeen years of age, a well set fellow, has a down look, small pox marks in his face, and a scar on his forehead, is a shoemaker by trade, and is supposed to be harboured by some person in this place. All persons are hereby forbid harbouring or employing said servant, as they will be prosecuted according to law. Whoever will secure said servant in any gaol in this state, so that his master may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges, if brought home.

ELIZABETH TOWN.

September 30, 1795.

THE subscriber respectfully acquaints the public, that he has just received, and has for Sale on very low terms, a small but general assortment of seasonable DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, and IRONMONGERY, of the most fashionable kinds. He has likewise a quantity of DRUGS and MEDICINES of superior quality.

JOHN M'CLELLAN.

Elm, Bucks County, (Penn.) September 20, 1795.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the subscriber, that they come and settle their accounts with him at his house in the town of Pittsburgh, by bond, note, or book account, on or before the third day of November next—in case of neglect such persons so indebted may be assured their above bonds, notes and book accounts will be put into the hands of proper officers for recovery, as no further indulgence will be given.

PATRICK MURPHY.

October 8, 1795.

PICTURE OF PARIS.

The following picture of Paris in the month of June last has been transmitted by a German traveller, residing in that capital, and published in a German paper.

"Six o'clock in the morning nothing is to be seen in the streets but women and children with pale faces, carrying to their respective habitations the allowance of bread for which they have watched one half the night at the bakers. At 9 o'clock the scene is quite changed, then you may see swarms of stock-jobbers, bankers, with bags full of gold and silver coins to the place of equality where they speculate on the fall of Assignats, the fate of the national domains &c. and gain from three to four hundred per cent in a single hour; from the palace of equality, they go to hear the debates of the National Convention. At two o'clock is the usual hour for dinner; almost every inhabitant of this city has become a merchant or shopkeeper and every man of some property has transformed his house into a store where all kinds of merchandizes are found in great quantity. Strangers and friends are well received in these houses, the greatest abundance reigns on the tables and the best wine is drank there. Political topics are so rarely touched at the table, that a body would think the Republic was in peace with all the world. After dinner it is customary to visit the theatres, fifteen of which are daily crowded in such a manner that a little before the beginning of the exhibition, a place is hardly to be found.—The ballets and operas are executed with extraordinary pomp and splendor; from there they go to gaming houses, where plenty of gold and silver is to be seen. At the restaurateur's you may have a supper for 50 livres and chuse from among 60 to 80 different dishes, you have the whitest bread, the best wines, and even what is called delicacies in such profusion, that you believe yourself transported by some magic power into the regions of plenty. The Greek dress among the females is already out of fashion, they now wear a kind of a chemise with a girdle which is worn very high—Tho' the dress of both sexes is very simple it is nevertheless extremely expensive because of the many particular ornaments belonging thereto; carriages and among these many elegant ones have also again their appearance. All the [illegible] and even the rooms in private houses are filled with people; strangers who arrive at Paris are often obliged to run from one inn to another before they can find a lodging. In short Paris is still now what it formerly was, the picture of the greatest abundance contrasted by the greatest want.

The following anecdotes of Hessian discipline are extracted from the Second part of the Political Progress of Britain.

In this service it is a rule that no soldier can be put to death by order of a court-martial, till the sentence has been confirmed by the Landgrave. Hence a prisoner might have been confined for eighteen months, before his sentence could be ratified, and the confirmation returned.—The Hessian officers took a shorter way. You have heard of a north west American snow storm; but unless you had felt it, you cannot possibly conceive its severity. With every precaution of clothing, its effects on the human body are often terrible, and the loss of a nose, an ear, or a chin, is but one of its slightest consequences.

A Hessian soldier had deserted, and his officers were determined to dispatch him as soon as possible. He was tied up to be flogged in a north west snow storm. Every drop of blood froze on the cat's gut I was within a hundred yards of the halberts when he expired.

One evening, when riding into Halifax, in Nova Scotia, about eight o'clock, I was stopped and hailed by the corporal of a Hessian picket guard. I complained next morning to the colonel, who, with all the brutal insolence of a despot, ordered the man to stand with his left arm stretched above his head. Two sergeants were called, and their orders were to thrash at him with their sticks till I should bid them stop. In ten minutes I suppose they must have pounded him into a mummy. I need hardly tell you that I immediately put an end to such a barbarous inhumanity of punishment.

Under the Hessians theft was universal. One of them stole an old man, stole a great coat of mine; it was found, but he had cut off the buttons. I interposed with his commander in vain.—He was condemned to run the gauntlet twelve times through twenty-four men, which consisted of a thousand men, they were drawn up in two lines. Every man was supplied with a switch; an officer armed with a cudgel, walked up between the two lines of men, as the prisoner walked, &c. woe be to the man who neglected to give him a severe stroke! To make him march deliberate and erect, a halbert was held pointed at his breast and another at his back, so that he could go but at a certain pace. In a few minutes his back, his breast, and even his face, were in a gore of blood. So much for the buttons of a great coat!* His infernal majesty has not served half his apprenticeship, which he has been a jumper in the West-Indies, the captain of a slave-ship, or the colonel of a Hessian regiment.

When these troops were first landed from Europe, the appearance of many of them announced an almost consummation of wretchedness; the sick and the dead were treated with equal indifference; the scurvy had made dreadful havock, and I have seen them like as many dogs, buried by cart loads.

Every circumstance in their behaviour was marked with grossness and barbarity. In some regiments, the major might at pleasure cudgel his captain, the captain his lieutenant, and the latter his ensign. Numbers of Americans, whose sensibility would not have allowed them to fight with Englishmen, were forward to exterminate these devoted foreigners.

* It is common to put a bullet into the mouth of the sufferer, that he may chew it during the extreme pain.

By Yesterday's Mail.

BOSTON, Sept. 25.

IMPORTANT NEWS, direct from FRANCE.

BILBOA TAKEN.

Yesterday arrived at Marblehead, a schooner commanded by Capt. W. Brown, in 53 days from Bourdeaux. Capt. Brown informs, that the day before he sailed, an American vessel arrived at Bourdeaux, from St. Andero, the master of which Captain Brown knew, who assured him that Bilboa had been captured by the French.

EMIGRANTS DEFEATED.

Captain Brown further informs, that certain intelligence had been received at Bourdeaux, that the emigrants to the amount of 13,000 lately landed in Quiberon Bay, had been attacked by the republican forces under Gen. Hoche, and completely routed.

PHILADELPHIA, October 3.

The French Gazette says, that grief at the confirmation rebounded through St. James on receiving the account of the defeat of the emigrants—and that neither George nor Pitt had appeared in public since the arrival of the unfortunate intelligence.

A letter from New-York, dated October 1, says, "This morning died Col. Oliver, Printer of the Independent Gazetteer. The fever not abated."

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

PEACE WITH SPAIN.

After four o'clock all the members of the committee of public safety entered the hall and the convention were informed that the committee had very important intelligence to communicate.

Treilhard, the reporter of the committee immediately ascended the Tribune. He began by reading a letter from the representatives of the people with the army of the Western Pyrenees, dated from Vittoria, [illegible] Messidor (July 18.) It stated that the French had taken possession of that place after a forced march, which disconcerted the enemy and forced them to divide their forces. "But," continued Treilhard, "I do wrong in making use of the term enemy—Spain no longer our enemy. It is not therefore for victories you are indebted to our brethren in arms; you are indebted to them for peace." The committee of public safety announced to the Convention of the French Republic that PEACE IS CONCLUDED WITH SPAIN. We have thus one foe less, and one friend more. (The applause with which this intelligence was received continued for nearly a quarter of an hour.)

Reading lately Tristram Shandy, it occurred to me that I never saw any Epitaph sentimental or ludicrous on the author, so took up my pen and scribbled the following

EPITAPH.

How often wrong's our nomenclature,
How our names differ from our nature,
'Tis easy to discern:
"Here lies the quintessence of wit.
"For mirth and humour none so fit.
"And yet mean cull'd him—Sterne!

ANECDOTES.

Dr. Franklin, when a child, found the long grace used by his father very disagreeable.—"One day, after the winter's provisions had been tolerably [illegible]," said Benjamin, "if you had grace over the whole cask, once for all, it would be a vast saving of time."

A gentleman who possessed a much larger quantity of nose than nature usually bestows upon an individual, contrived to make it more enormous by his invincible attachment to the bottle, which also befet it with enamels and rubies. To add to his misfortunes this honest toper's face was somewhat disfigured by not having a regular pair of eyes; one being black, and the other of a reddish hue. A person happened once to observe that his eyes were not follows, congratulated him on that circumstance. The rubicund old tippler demanded the reason; "Because, replied the jocular genius, "if your eyes had been matches, your nose would certainly have set them in a flame, and a dreadful conflagration might have been apprehended.

A culprit who was on the point of suffering an ignominious death for his depredations on mankind, unwillingly permitted Jack Ketch to put the halter about his neck: but being equipped with it, he thus remonstrated with the minister of justice:—I wish, Mr. John, (touching the cord) you could find a more eligible situation for me, for really I do not like this line of life."

BY virtue of an order of Orphan's Court of the county of Allegheny, will be exposed to public sale at Mr. Postlethwait's tavern, in Pittsburgh, on Tuesday the 13th instant, a certain tract or parcel of land situate in the eighth district of Donation Lands, containing 300 acres, being part of the real estate of Charles Julius de Longchamp, deceased. At which time and place attendance will be given by William Gray, administrator, &c. of the deceased.

By order of the Court,

JAMES BRISON, Clerk.

Pittsburgh, October 2, 1795.

Foreign Intelligence.

BRUXELLES, *July* 6.

It ſeems now beyond all doubt, that the republicans will ſhortly croſs the Rhine in different places.

For ſome days paſt a conſiderable corps is aſſembling at Bonn; another near Andernach, and a third, which is at leaſt 50,000 ſtrong, above Coblentz. General Jourdan has given orders to collect as many flat bottomed veſſels as poſſible; they are to be covered with a kind of wooden parapet, in order to cover the troops againſt the fire of ſmall arms.

HAMBURGH, *July* 20.

From accounts received from the ſouthern parts of France, it appears that ſhameful atrocities have recently been committed in ſeveral quarters, particularly in Provence. The Courrier of the 9th inſtant mentions, that at Taraſcon, where the priſons have heretofore been broke open, the priſoners murdered, and the murdered thrown into the Rhone—theſe barbarities were, on the 21ſt of June, repeated, and from 50 to 60 priſoners were murdered; that at Sifteron, one of the diſtrict tribunals ſet at liberty a citizen of the town of Breſſard, 50 years old, and father of three children, who was buried alive, and had been put upon the liſt of emigrants; that at Arles alſo a citizen who had been ſet at liberty, was killed by the preſent murdering club; and at Arles, all friends of the revolution, patriots, federaliſts, girondiſts, and moderates, are again impriſoned or hunted down; that at Taraſcon the number of murdered men, women and children amounts, from five to ſix hundred, and that the banks of the Rhone are now as thoſe of the Loire were heretofore, covered to the ſea with dead bodies, which ſerve as food for the birds of prey.

PARIS, *July* 4.

Letters from Dinan in Britanny, of the 7th of June, ſtate, that the civil war is kindled again in that country; that thouſands of victims have already been immolated; that the terroriſts are in high ſpirits; that the flat country is deſolated by the moſt daring robberies; that in the eyes of the ſoldiers every Breton peaſant is a Chouan; that Bois Hardy, one of the chiefs of the Chouans, having fallen in a action near Lambelle, the ſoldiers diſputed with one another the honor of cutting off his head, and carrying it about in triumph through the ſtreets of that town; that the officers joined this proceſſion; that Cormartin, and the other arreſted chiefs of the Chouans, were taken into cuſtody and loaded with heavy chains by order of the repreſentative Bollet, the very day they had dined with him; that it is a fact proved by the verbal proceſſes, that during the peace with the Chouans, 200 of their ſoldiers and 30 officers were murdered by the terroriſts; that the murderers were not proſecuted; and that Dupin, one of the moſt attrocious members of the ancient revolutionary committee of Rennes, has lately been entruſted with a command of a diviſion of the armed force.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Cambaceres, in the name of the committee of public ſafety, read the following letter from Moncey, general in chief of the army of the weſtern Pyrennes.

VICTORY OVER THE SPANIARDS.

Head-Quarters, St. Sebaſtian, 18 Meſſidor, (July 6.)

"The execution of the new plan of the campaign has been attended with the moſt complete ſucceſs. On the firſt attack, which took place on the 11th, the enemy aſtoniſhed at the rapid progreſs of the republican columns, fled on all ſides before them. They rallied on the other ſide of the Deva, but our troops paſſed that river, and carried, by ſtorm, the entrenchments which defended it. They got poſſeſſion of nine pieces of cannon; the field of battle was covered with dead bodies; 200 were taken priſoners, and a pair of colours was taken. On our left the enemy were all routed, and our troops continued their march to ſurpriſe them in their quarters at Bergnara. The enemy, ſtill amazed at ſo much rapidity, effected their retreat to the heights of Mondiagon, and thus eſcaped our troops. The morning of the 12th was conſecrated to repoſe, of which our ſoldiers ſtood much in need, after the fatigue of the evening; but in the afternoon they again ſet off to attack the impregnable heights of Leſcombery. The enemy did not wait their approach, and in their flight abandoned even the entrenched camp which they had in ſecond line, where they did not conceive themſelves to be ſafe from our impetuoſity.

On the 13th, at three o'clock in the morning, all the columns of the army were under arms, but to their regret they found no enemy. By that time the enemy had taken an opportunity to retreat to the heights of Ham, a formidable poſition which covers Pampeluna. We loſt only eight men; the number of our wounded is inconſiderable. The troops deſerve every praiſe.

Signed, &c.

The convention decreed, that the army of the Weſtern Pyrennees has not ceaſed to deſerve well of their country.

July 16.

The convention iſſued ſeveral decrees, granting penſions to widows and children of the defenders of the country.

Several females, who had accompanied the republican troops, ſaid, that from their attachment to the ſoldiers, they had freely and habitually fulfilled the duties of wives, without being wives, and even in this natural habit had become mothers; they therefore applied to the committee of ſuccours to grant them the ſame benefaction as they granted to widows; but the committee of ſuccours propoſed to the convention, in order to prove that immorality is not ſanctioned by the laws, to paſs to the order of the day on the claims of theſe female citizens.—Adopted.

FRANKFORT, *July* 5.

Marſhal Bender has obtained from the emperor, the rank of governor general of Bohemia. It is ſeen with infinite regret (ſtate the letters from Vienna) that hoſtile preparations are made in Bohemia, Moravia, and Sileſia. Orders were given to form great magazines there, and a number of invalids have already been ſent into the fortreſſes of theſe provinces.

The garriſon of Luxemburg is marching to Bohemia.

LONDON, *July* 20.

We ſome time ſince announced that there exiſted a ſecret agreement between the chiefs of the Vendeans and Chouans, by which theſe two great ſections of the royaliſts mutually bound themſelves to make one common cauſe, and take up arms again whenever the late treaty of peace ſhould be violated by the republicans, with reſpect to either party—General Charette was no ſooner informed of Cormartin and ſome other chiefs of the Chouans being treacherouſly, and in open violation of the ſaid treaty, arreſted by the repreſentative Bollet, than he carefully avoided the ſnares laid by the convention to arreſt him—and on the 26th ult. iſſued a proclamation, directed to the royaliſts of La Vendee. In it declares a renewal of hoſtilities with the convention, and ſwears never to lay down his arms until a king is ſeated on the throne of France, and the Roman Catholic religion eſtabliſhed. He declared the late king, Louis XVIIth, to have been poiſoned. This proclamation does away all the reports of Stoſſlet, Scepeaux, and other royaliſt chiefs having repaired to Paris, to ſwear allegiance to the French republic, and to declare their readineſs to combat its enemies On the contrary, we know that the flames of civil war are raging with greater violence than ever in France. The treacherous conduct of the republicans has furniſhed the royaliſts with an additional motive of inſurrection; and the counter-revolutionary convulſions are now extending from La Rochelle to Caen, through Lower Poitou, Anjou, Britanny, Le Main, Le Perche, and Lower Normandy, into the vicinity of Paris itſelf.

It appears that the operations of the French upon the Rhine, are extremely diſconcerted by the orders from Paris for large draughts of men to be ſent to Normandy and Britanny.

The whole of the troops of the line in the vicinity of Portſmouth, are ordered to prepare for foreign ſervice with the utmoſt diſpatch.

Letters from Sables d'Olonne, inſerted in the Paris papers, ſtate, that general Charette has followed up his manifeſto by a conſiderable advantage over the republicans. On the 28th, the ſecond day after the publication of this manifeſto, he attacked a convoy of proviſions on its way from Sables d'Olonne to Pallua, two leagues diſtant from his camp near Belleville, put the eſcort to the ſword, took ten thouſand rations of bread, a quantity of other proviſions, ammunition, and thirty ſix horſes. The capture of this convoy has encreaſed the plenty which already prevailed in Charette's camp, and reduced the republican camp at Pallua to a ſtate of ſtarvation.

It is a curious fact which comes to us thro' the channel of a Paris paper, that the circulation of French newſpapers is prohibited in Flanders, by the deputies on miſſion in that country. It is added, that the committee of public ſafety would probably counteract that order.

July 25. We have now engaged in actual ſervice, at home and abroad, ſhips of the line, frigates, and ſmall armed veſſels, 423; building, repairing, &c. 135; and in ordinary 94.

American Intelligence.

BOSTON, *September* 18.

Action in the Mediterranean.

Capt. Bennet, from St. Ubes, in 53 days, mentions, that a report was prevalent there, ſaid to have been received from the Mediterranean, of an engagement between the French and Engliſh fleets in thoſe ſeas, in which the Engliſh loſt *Six Ships of the Line*. Both fleets we know have been at ſea; and we have no later information to prevent our giving ſome credit to this news.

To ſome Boſton Printer.

POINT PETRE, (Guadaloupe) Aug. 14, 1793.

"You will pleaſe to mention, in your papers, that Michael Morgan Obrien, has been impriſoned here, ſince the 25th of January, 1794, by Victor Hughes, for no other reaſon, than their having condemned his property, on the recapture of Mariegalante. The Preſident has ſent a veſſel, and demanded the releaſe of ſaid Obrien, but Victor Hughes ſays, he eſteem the Preſident and Obrien as confederate, and of taking the ſide of the ariſtocratic party.

ALBANY, *September* 21.

On Wedneſday laſt the Commiſſioners appointed by the legiſlature, to negociate with the Cayuga, Onondago and Oneida Indians, completed their buſineſs—They have purchaſed from the Cayugas about 60,000 acres, from the Oneidas upwards of 100,000 acres, and from the Onondagos their common right of the Salt Springs and the lands adjoining. Theſe ſeveral tracts (except what belongs to the ſalt ſprings) are to be ſurveyed out into lots of 250 acres, and maps and field-books filed in the office of the ſurveyor general in Albany, in the office of the ſecretary of ſtate in New-York, and in the office of the clerk of the county in which the lands lie, and public notice thereof to be given in the newſpapers in each great diſtrict of the ſtate, for the ſpace of two months, immediately after the ſurvey ſhall be completed. And afterwards the day of ſale is to be advertiſed in like manner for the ſpace of two months, to the end that all perſons inclining to purchaſe may have time to view the land and make their arrangements. The terms are very eaſy, viz. Ten pounds to be paid down on the purchaſe of each lot, and ten years credit given for the remainder of the purchaſe money—Intereſt at ſix per cent. per annum.

WINCHESTER, *September* 14.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Knoxville, dated Auguſt 14.

"There has a general and (apparently) ſincere peace juſt taken place between the Creeks and the United States—the former having declared, after having 5000 warriors well armed and otherwiſe equipped for war, and upon the point of marching againſt the Chickaſaws and the Cumberland people, that they will deſiſt from further hoſtilities, and are willing to take them by the hand as brothers."

By a letter from the Spaniſh governor Gayoſo, dated St. Ferdinand,* July 10, 1793, to Opiamingo, the chief of the Chickaſaws, it is manifeſt that the Spaniards have erected a fort at the Chickaſaw Bluff, within the territory of the United States. Governor Gayoſo wiſhes to have it underſtood, that this garriſon is eſtabliſhed by permiſſion of the Chickaſaws but the contrary is the fact, and it is evident that the Spaniards are intruders on the lands of the United States within the limits of the ſouth weſtern territory.

* *The name of the garriſon eſtabliſhed by the Spaniards at the Chickaſaw Bluff.*

PHILADELPHIA, *September* 26.

Extract of a letter from Bourdeaux, July 16.

"You muſt not be ſurpriſed when I inform you, that ſince the decree for liberty of religious worſhip has been paſſed, they have been aſſiduouſly repairing the churches in this place, and maſs will be performed next Sunday. In many parts of France this has been done long ago. The board that was over the Temple of Reaſon, declaring that *The French people acknowledge a Supreme Being and the immortality of the ſoul*, was yeſterday torn down with the greateſt marks of contempt. What will become of the poor horſes, that muſt now be routed out of the churches, where they had ſuch ſnug births, I do not know.

"When I arrived here, curioſity led me to the cathedral, which was a moſt elegant ancient building, but now ſhockingly diſfigured; ſeveral of the poor ſaints having ſome loſt a noſe, others a head, others an arm; one horſe eating out of a confeſſor's chair, another off of the ſanctum ſanctorum—and the former receptacles of holy water ſerved for chamber-pots, for the citizens who were taking care of the provender. So that you ſee we have gone on charmingly."

The Governor of this Commonwealth has iſſued a ſecond Proclamation continuing the prohibition of intercourſe, by land or water, between New-York and Norfolk, reſpectively, and this city—to continue one month from the 21ſt September, unleſs ſooner revoked.

The Courier Francois of yeſterday morning ſays, that letters received from Hamburgh, ſtate, that the republican army has paſſed the Rhine, and are in purſuit of Cobourg, who carries with him his famous army—the laſt reſource of the Emperor.—They took Mayence *en paſſant*.

Extract of a letter from Boſton, Sept. 14.

"We were diſturbed ſeveral ſucceſſive evenings in the laſt week, with attempts to burn the effigy of Mr. Jay. The attempts were feebly ſupported, and by the exertions of well diſpoſed citizens, and the interpoſition (however *tardy*) of the executive finally defeated. This diſgraceful buſineſs was commenced by a number of wanton profligate lads, but became every ſucceſſive night more ſerious and attrocious. It would be a diſguſting and idle taſk to deſcribe the pageantry which they [illegible] the gallows [illegible] Jacobin [illegible] the houſes of ſeveral [illegible] citizens were viſited [illegible] diſturbed by the proceed[illegible]

I need not mention [illegible] one, to convince you that [illegible] are at war with all that is [illegible] ble. E. Parſon's and J. [illegible] were broken. At Captain [illegible] Friday evenings, matters [illegible] that might be expected. [illegible] ſeveral times from his win[illegible] the indignation which all good [illegible] at ſuch tranſactions, it is [illegible] ſerve that by this incident [illegible] jured. At this period very [illegible] ſtrances were making to the [illegible] number of reſpectable citizens [illegible] tant general was at length [illegible] riot act was read, and about [illegible] mob were prevailed upon to [illegible] Saturday the ſelectmen with [illegible] general waited on the [illegible] meaſures it is preſumed [illegible] prevent a repetition of [illegible] ful to a free and intelligent [illegible] moſt zealous and conſtant [illegible] the conſtituted authorities, [illegible] condemn ſuch proceedings, [illegible] well for them to reflect (if they [illegible] whether ſuch is not the inevitable [illegible] thoſe v[illegible] publications which [illegible] bricate, encourage, and by [illegible] volent and ferocious ſpirit is too [illegible] cultivated. The odious [illegible] their poor deluded dupes are [illegible] diſplay, are but the diſguſting [illegible] ons of the dark and malignant [illegible] their ſouls. As ſuch, if the perſons [illegible] perty of individual were reſpected, [illegible] be well to let them paſs unmolested.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

To all whom it may concern.

THOMAS WILLIAM MOORE having heretofore produced to me his miſſion as vice conſul of his Britannic Majeſty within the ſtate of Rhode Iſland, and having thereon received from me an exequatur, bearing date the 5th day of [illegible] 1793, recognizing him as ſuch, and granting him free to exerciſe, within the ſaid ſtate, ſuch functions and powers as may be given or permitted, by the laws of the land, to the conſuls of nations between which and the United States no treaty or treaties exiſts, for permitting ſpecific powers and functions to be exerciſed by their conſuls reciprocally: and the ſaid Thomas William Moore having, on the 2d day of [illegible] tranſmitted to the governor of the ſaid ſtate of Rhode-Iſland a letter, dated the [illegible] 1795, addreſſed to him the ſaid Thomas William Moore, and written by Captain Rodham Home, commander of the Britiſh ſhip of war Africa, then lying in or near the port of Newport, in ſaid ſtate; which letter is conceived in terms of menace and inſult againſt the authority of the U. States. And the ſaid Thomas William Moore having participated in the commiſſion of the ſaid menace and inſult by tranſmitting the letter as aforementioned, having prior knowledge of its contents: And it being no longer proper and conſiſtent with the reſpect due to the government and authority of the United States, that the ſaid Thomas William Moore ſhould continue to exerciſe any of the functions or powers heretofore allowed him in virtue of his ſaid commiſſion of vice conſul.

Theſe are therefore to declare, that I do no longer recognize the ſaid Thomas William Moore as vice conſul of his Britannic majeſty in any port of theſe United States, nor permit him to exerciſe any of the functions or powers heretofore granted. And I do hereby wholly revoke the ſaid exequatur heretofore given, and do declare the ſame to be abſolutely void from this day forward.

In teſtimony whereof, I have cauſed theſe letters to be made patent, and the ſeal of the United States of America to be hereunto affixed.

Done at the city of Philadelphia, the fifth day of September, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-five, and of the Independence of the United States the twentieth.

G. WASHINGTON.

By the Preſident's command,
TIMOTHY PICKERING.

The exports of the city of Philadelphia for three months (April, May and June) 1795 were 3,898,400 dollars.

Note. The exports of the whole year 1791, were only 3,864,969 dolls 44 cents.

A petition to the Federal Houſe of Repreſentatives on the ſubject of the treaty with Great-Britain, is, we hear, circulating for ſignature to the ſouthward, and one alſo in New-Jerſey.

A lengthy correſpondence between Mr. Jay and Gov. Mifflin has been published, in which the former endeavors to procure a recall of the proclamation for ſuſpending intercourſe between New-York and Philadelphia, by bringing forward ſome [illegible] documents to ſhew that the diſeaſe exiſts in the firſt mentioned city in a [illegible] but ſlightly contagious. Governor